JULY, 16, 1789. THE NUMBER 364.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Proceedings of Congress,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, June 26.

THE houſe met this day purſuant to adjournment, but the committee of conference being aſſembled, and a great proportion of the members attending their deliberations, it was moved to adjourn till to-morrow, which accordingly took place.

SATURDAY, June 27.

The engroſſed bill to eſtabliſh an executive department, to be denominated the department of war, was read a third time, and paſſed the houſe.

Mr. Boudinot in behalf of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the ſubject of amendments to the impoſt and tonnage bills, and which amendments had been diſagreed to by the houſe, reported that the committees had held a conference, and had agreed to recommend an accommodation on ſome of the points in diſpute.

Reſpecting the impoſt bill, the following amendments were then taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

—To reduce the duty on rum of Jamaica proof from 15 to 10 cents, per gallon.

—The diſcriminating clauſe, laying a leſs duty on rum, imported from ſtates or kingdoms in treaty with the United States, to be ſtruck out: And the duty on all ſpirits below Jamaica proof, reduced from 12 to 8 cents.

To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter, or cyder imported in caſks from 8 to 5 cents.

—To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter or cyder, imported in bottles, from 25 to 20 cents.

—To reduce the duty on coal from 3 to 2 cents.

Reſpecting the tonnage bill—the following amendments were agreed to—

That inſtead of wholly excluding foreign ſhips from the coaſting trade, they might be employed in it under certain reſtrictions.

That all ſhips built within the United States, and afterwards the property of foreigners, ſhould not pay more than 30 cents per ton.

The houſe then took up the next amendment of the Senate to ſtrike out the diſcriminating clauſe.—This gave riſe to ſome converſation, when, on the queſtion to ſtrike out the clauſe, the houſe divided; ayes 25—noes 26. Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 29.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill for the collection of the impoſt, reported a new bill, which was read and ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole this day.

A meſſage was received from the Senate acquainting the houſe that they had acceded to certain amendments to the bill for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandiſe, ſo far as to concur in the propoſitions of the houſe.—This bill has paſſed both houſes.

A petition of William Finney, late an aſſiſtant quarter-maſter general in the ſervice of the United States, praying a reimburſement of monies expended by him in the public ſervice, was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Scott moved for the order of the day to take up the report of the committee appointed to conſider and report the ſtate of the unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory. This was negatived.

The houſe then went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Benſon moved to alter that clauſe in the ſecond paragraph, which provides, that the the Secretary ſhall "give information to either branch of the legiſlature (as he may be required) &c." ſo that it ſhould be read, "to either branch of the legiſlature in writing, or if required, verbally." The queſtion on this motion being put, was negatived.

Mr. Vining then moved to ſtrike out the following words, "to conduct the ſale of the lands belonging to the United States, in ſuch manner as he ſhall be by law directed;" and to inſert "to direct and deviſe means for bringing into the treaſury the money ariſing from the ſale of the lands of the United States"

The words were ſtruck out, and the following which were moved for by Mr. Madiſon, (Mr. Vining having withdrawn thoſe he propoſed) were inſerted; "to execute ſuch ſervices reſpecting the ſale of the lands of the United States as may by law be required of him."

In the paragraph which recites the duties to be performed by the comptroller, Mr. Sedgwick moved to have the following words ſtruk out—"that all monies when collected ſhall be paid into the public treaſury," and to inſert—"for the regular and punctual payment of all monies collected, and an account thereof entered on the books of the treaſury."

The words were ſtruck out, and inſtead of the whole of the amendment, the following were inſerted—"for the regular and punctual payment of all money that ſhall be collected."

Mr. Burke gave notice that he ſhould bring in a clauſe to be added to the bill to prevent any of the revenue-officers being engaged in commerce, directly or indirectly.

The houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 30.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department: Several amendments were propoſed to this bill, and adopted; among others.

That the treaſurer ſhould on the day of every ſeſſion of Congreſs, lay before the Houſe, copies of all accounts ſettled with the Comptroller, alſo the ſtate of the treaſury.

Bonds, to be given by the ſeveral officers, are to be depoſited in the Comptroller's Office, and regiſtered in the office of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The diſcuſſion of this bill being finiſhed by the committee, Mr. Burke introduced his additional clauſe, which provides that none of the officers in this department ſhall be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce, under loſs of their places, and other heavy penalties; this amendment occaſioned ſome converſation, when Mr. Burke withdrew it for the preſent. The committee then roſe, and the Chairman made his report. The Speaker having reſumed the chair, the houſe took up the bill as amended, and accepted the ſame, with ſome further alterations

Mr. Sherman aſked leave of abſence till the beginning of next week, which was granted. The houſe then adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole on the treaſury bill. Several amendments were moved and loſt.

Mr. Gerry moved to recommit the bill, which was negatived without a diviſion.

A clauſe was moved to be annexed to the bill prohibiting the ſecretary and the other principal officers of the treaſury from being concerned in trade, in ſpeculations in public ſecurities, or in the purchaſe of public lands, during their continuance in office. After ſome converſation this motion was carried.

Mr. Madiſon brought forward a propoſition, providing that the under officers of the revenue who ſhould be proſecuted for neglecting to ſettle their accounts, ſhould ſuffer both their own and the coſts of proſecution. This was oppoſed and loſt.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the houſe, that the Senate adhered to their amendments to the tonnage bill, reſpecting the diſcrimination in favour of the ſhips belonging to the allies of the United States.

The queſtion for concurring with the Senate on the amendments to this bill, produced an animated converſation.

It was urged by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Lawrence, and ſome others, that the houſe had now the ultimatum of the Senate, determined on by a large majority. That the queſtion involved a delemma; whether the houſe would concur with the Senate in amendments, which they had before rejected, but which ſecured an abundant diſcrimination between American and foreign ſhips, or would loſe this important bill, which would be ſo productive, ſo neceſſary to the regulation of trade, and to the juſt and equal balance of the whole impoſt ſyſtem. The dilemma was eaſily ſolved. The queſtion was, whether a ſmall good was to be preferred to a great one; whether the whole revenue ariſing from the American navigation ſhould be given up, for the ſake of exerciſing a fanciful predilection and preference of one foreign nation over another. It was calculated that the product of the tonnage would amount to 124,000 dollars. This was too ſerious an object to be neglected, even for a ſhort time, without ſome important compenſation; and eſpecially to be hazarded for the precarious hopes of any other meaſures being deviſed to embrace ſo deſirable a prize.

It was further contended, that it was improper for this houſe, in which the policy of a diſcrimination had been determined, in the laſt inſtance, only by a majority of one to perſevere in oppoſing ſo large and reſpectable a majority of the Senate as had joined in diſapproving a diſcrimination. It was unreaſonable to force a large number of the Senate to ſacrifice their principles to the opinion of a ſingle man.

It was contended on the other ſide by Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Vining and Mr. Page, that a concurrence with the Senate, at this time, after three full and deliberate diſcuſſions and reſolutions of the houſe in favour of this diſcrimination, and without a ſingle argument advanced to induce a change of ſentiment, was an inconſiſtent meaſure, and dangerous to the privileges of the houſe. It would eſtabliſh, it was ſaid, the worſt of precedents—It would eſtabliſh a perpetual argument for the ſubmiſſion of the Repreſentatives to the Senate in any future differences.

The danger of loſing the bill, it was contended, was an argument that went to deſtroy the balance of the Conſtitution; as it always might be urged when the Senate choſe to perſevere in amending a bill contrary to the judgment of the houſe, or of negativing any favorite meaſure of this body.

To give way unconditionally in an important matter, when no other reaſon was offered, but the ultimate determination of the Senate, it was affirmed, was a humiliation unworthy of the houſe of Repreſentatives, and inconſiſtent with their dignity.

If it were a meaſure of conciliation, it was obſerved, much might be plead in its favour. But it bore none of the marks of a principle of accommodation; which was always underſtood to be a meeting of the parties on ſome middle line, by the mutual ſacrifice of particular principles or objects.

It was further urged that it was not true that a further oppoſition would involve the neceſſity of loſing the bill. It was to be hoped that it was not yet too late to deviſe ſome mode of accommodating the differences; or, if it was, yet if the bill were ſent back to the Senate, ſome conſiderations might induce them to recede, which, conſiſtently with the rules of parliamentary proceeding, they might do previous to a ſecond adherence.

On the queſtion of concurrence, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Page, and the queſtion was carried by 31 againſt 19.

THURSDAY, July 2.

A letter from Baron de Steuben, Preſident of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati, addreſſed to the Speaker, was read, requeſting the honour of the Houſe's preſence at the celebration of the 4th July.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department was read a third time, and the blank in the clauſe providing that the treaſurer ſhall give a bond with a ſufficient ſecurities for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the officers under him was filled up with 150,000 dollars. And the blank in the clauſe providing a penalty upon the ſecretary and other officers for being concerned in commerce, ſpeculations, &c. was filled up with 5000 dollars for the delinquency of the Secretary, and 2000 dollars for that of the comptroller, regiſter, &c.

The bill was then paſſed by a large majority.

Mr. Gerry introduced a bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, and for authoriſing the ſeveral ſtates to create and regulate pilots. Ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole on Wedneſday next.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt; and the committee having made ſome progreſs, roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 3.

In committee of the whole—

The bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt, ſtill under conſideration.

The clauſe which reſtricts foreign ſhips to particular enumerated ports, it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out—this occaſioned ſome debate; the ſubſtance of which occurred in the former diſcuſſion of the ſame ſubject—this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr Gerry then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the object of the above motion, ſhould be ſtruck out, and the following words be ſubſtituted, "nor ſhall any foreign veſſel enter or unlade, but at thoſe ports, to which a Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor is appointed.—This alſo after ſome converſation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in diſcuſſing the bill—ſeveral ports were added to the liſt, at which foreign veſſels enter.—The committee having made further progreſs, roſe, the chairman reported, and the houſe adjourned 'till Monday.

Foreign Intelligence.

HERMANSTADT, March 19.

ADVICES from the defile of Torzburg inform us, that on the 9th inſt. about 60 Turks appeared near the village of Ruckur. Their intention was probably to reconnoitre the environs; for after firing a few ſhot againſt our advanced poſts, they retired towards Kimpolung. The next day Prince Hothenloe arrived at Torzburg; and, notwithſtanding the badneſs of the roads, viſited all the poſts, and examined the ſituation of the environs. The ſecond regiment of Wallachian infantry is deſtined to defend the defile of Torzburg. The ſecond battalion of that regiment, under the command of Major Rinsfield, will guard the advanced poſts. The diſpoſitions of the Major are not only defenſive, but ſeem to be ſuch as to enable him to act offenſively, if neceſſary.

ELSINEUR, April 4.

OUR winter has at laſt taken a very favourable change; the thaw, which ſet in yeſterday morning, was attended with a change of wind from N. E. to W. and thick weather, which yet continues. By appearances, we have great reaſon to flatter ourſelves, at this late ſeaſon, that the thaw will be general and permanent. There is a deal of open water in the Sound, and we have no doubt of the navigation being very ſoon clear.

WARSAW, March 28.

WE have now the ſtrongeſt hopes that this republic will ſoon be in a condition to raiſe and maintain a national army of 100,000 men.

DENMARK, March 31.

AS the concluſion of the armiſtice approaches, we become the more impatient to learn whether peace will be reſtored, and whether Mr. Elliott, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter, who is on his return hither, and already arrived at Schleſwig, will make further propoſitions for that ſalutary end.

PARIS, April 16.

A DEPUTATION, it is ſaid, is arrived from the French American colonies, to demand a diſcuſſion of their rights, by the Etats Generaux. This deputation conſiſts of thirty-two members, who will be reduced to a more convenient number.

STOCKHOLM, March 10.

WITHIN theſe few days we have had the painful ſpectacle of many priſoners of ſtate arriving ſucceſſively from Finland. Brigadier Hallſehr arrived here laſt week, with Captain Fyandt, and yeſterday Colonels Montgomery, Baron Klingſporre, Haſtefko, and Otter, arrived under a ſtrong eſcort of the armed Burghers of Stockholm, alſo Lieutenant Colonels Lyanſtedt and Enchielma, with Captain Thorne; all gentlemen belonging to the Finland troops. They were conducted to the new ſtate priſon of Frederickſhof, where the Swediſh and Finland Nobles are at preſent detained under a ſtrong guard of dragoons. Major General Armfelt, who fell ſick on the journey, is ſtill expected, together with ſome others, who have been arreſted later at Sweaborg.

The firſt body of the volunteers of Dalecarlia, compoſed of 3,200 men, is arrived here ſome days. They have been lodged in the Royal Chateau of Drotningholm, to prevent them being a charge to the Burghers, all the Provinces of Northland, as Helſingeland, Jamtland, and others, are enrolling and exerciſing the young people, for the purpoſe of forming the free corps, which will cover the frontiers of Norwegia. The inhabitants of Finland are animated with the ſame zeal for the defence of the country, notwithſtanding the efforts made to divert them from it, and they have already raiſed a conſiderable corps.

STOCKHOLM, March 12.

MAJOR Morian, who had been ſent in the capacity of a courier into Finland, returned here the 7th inſtant. We are aſſured he has brought advices, that the army in that province has conſented to the act of union and ſurety reſolved on by the orders of the clergy, citizens and peaſants, and part of the nobility.

FRANKFORT, March 31.

BY letters from Tranſylvania, we learn that that province is at this time afflicted with two dreadful calamities, namely, a ſcarcity and exceſſive dearneſs of proviſions, and epidemical diſeaſes. We are aſſured that the regiment of Belgiojoſo, ſtationed at Saſwatoſch and Deva, is reduced by deaths to the number of only 500 men.

VIENNA, March 13.

THE report is revived that the Republick of Venice will take an open and decided part with the two Imperial Courts againſt the Porte; that ſhe has directed her Reſident at Conſtantinople to quit that city, without even taking leave of the Res Effendi; and that inſtructions are ſent to the commanders of the gallies in the ſervice of the Republick, for cruſiing on the coaſt of Albania, and for attempting a deſcent there.

March 28. They write from Peſt, that a courier which paſſed through that place on the 23d inſt brought intelligence that on the 19th and 20th the Turk made ſeveral attacks upon the fortreſs of Schabatz, but that they were compelled to retire with conſiderable loſs.

April 2. They write from Temeſwar, that ſome Wallachian fugitives, wearied with the oppreſſions of the Hoſpodar Maurojoni, have retired to the Auſtrian territory. Theſe people complain bitterly of the State of Wallachia, where the Ottoman troops have prevented the peaſants from tilling the earth, by carrying away all their horned cattle; but this appears rather exaggerated, and ſerves to ſhew how difficult it is to judge of what happened at a diſtance, particularly from the repreſentations of diſcontented people; beſides, this evil can only exiſt on the confines, and is common, in ſome reſpects, even among the Auſtrian ſubjects.

April 17. The Emperor's indiſpoſition has returned with ſuch alarming ſymptoms, that he has expreſſed a deſire to have, and has had, the ſacrament adminiſtered to him.

Seven thouſand Turks have began hoſtilities, by attacking the advanced poſt of Vallie-Mulieri; they were well received, and finally routed. Their loſs 253 killed; ours 10.

LONDON, April 10.

THE high price of corn in France has occaſioned much diſturbance in ſome of the provincial cities, particularly at Rheims and Vendome. At St. Quintin, the populace ſeized a ſloop laden with 2000 ſacks of corn, the property of an extremely rich individual, who was accuſed of acquiring his fortune by monopolies, and threw the whole cargo into the river.

April 13. His Majeſty's health continues ſound---his aſſiduity in buſineſs increaſes---and no dangers are entertained of a relapſe. The King's phyſicians are all to be penſioned---by Parliament.

It is ſaid that a very ſtrong written memorial has been received from Botany-Bay, ſaid to have been the joint production of the four convicts who were executed there before the ſailing of the ſhips, complaining that their privileges as Engliſhmen have been groſsly violated, in not having been tried by a jury of their Peers, who, to a man, had predetermined to find nobody guilty of a capital crime.

There are great bets laid, that this country will be involved in war, from her Pruſſian and Dutch connection, in leſs than one year.

From the Political Magazine of February laſt. His Majeſty has ſuddenly conceived an inclination to adopt the habit of Quakers, and as the attending phyſicians think it proper to indulge him in every mode of a harmleſs tendency, he has been permitted to aſſume the attire of thoſe people, in which he at preſent appears

Yeſterday morning an order was ſent from Lord Sydney's office to Newgate, for one hundred and fifty of the felons under ſentence of tranſportation to be immediately removed from thence on board the Hulks at Woolwich, as a preparatory ſtep in order to take their paſſage in the King George, for Botany-Bay.

The laſt accounts from Naples announce ſome freſh diſaſters from earthquakes. They have had three ſhocks in the Lower Calabria; the firſt drove all the inhabitants out of their houſes, and the two others levelled moſt of them with the ground. Monte Leone and Reggio have ſuffered moſt. The ſame unwelcome accounts are expected from Sicily.

Mr. Pitt's name occaſioned a ſerious difference at the Caffee de Chartres. His probity and political talents being much praiſed by a Swiſs, a French officer of rank retorted, that "Such endearing mention of an enemy to France, no Frenchman can bear; Mr. Pitt is our worſt foe; for peace does not lack his triumphs. He ravages all before him, with his TREATY.

The method of performing the barbarous and political practice of putting out the eyes of royal and ſtate priſoners in India, is by binding the wretched victim, and then pouring hot glutinous liquor over the eyes, by which means the optic is totally deſtroyed, and the upper and under lids ſo cemented, that it becomes impoſſible ever to ſeparate them.

A number of Scotch and Welſh cattle, young, and in the beſt order, have been bought up lately, to be ſent out in the ſtore ſhips to New-Holland, as theſe animals are likely, from their hardineſs, to thrive better than thoſe which Commodore Phillips took out with him. Four ſtallions and twelve mares of the Shetland breed are alſo going over with the ſame intention.

In conſequence of a number of families being ruined, beſides great diſcord occaſioned, through a ſet of gamblers inveſting Aix la Chapelle, the Imperial commiſſioners have reſolved, that on the expiration of the licence for gambling, which will be in four years and a half, it ſhall not be renewed on any account whatever; and that in the interim, gaming ſhall only be tolerated from the firſt of May to the 15th of October each year:

That it ſhall only be allowed to foreigners; and that any citizen of Aix, of any condition, who may be found guilty of gambling, ſhall be diſfranchiſed, and deprived of any employ he poſſeſſes.

The ſharks, therefore, can in future only prey upon each other there.

April 14. At Bologne there has lately been a moſt attrocious and cruel murder. There were in Bologne a beautiful young dancer and her huſband; within theſe few days, an Italian, who arrived there by the Florence coach, waited immediately on the beautiful dancer, and after a minute's converſation, plunged his ſtiletto in her breaſt. Whilſt ſhe was expiring, he attempted to blow his own brains out, but his hand trembling, he fractured his ſkull in a moſt horrid manner, and after lingering for ſome hours, this ſuicide and murderer died in the moſt excruciating tortures.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 28.

"Some authentic accounts from Moldavia inform us, that hoſtilities are already begun in thoſe countries. A numerous troop of Turks made an incurſion as far as Okna. In this ſingle town was an advanced poſt of 18 volunteers, who were ſurpriſed by the Turks, and all, except two, killed. The Turks afterwards ſet fire to the town, and retired. In their retreat many villages met the ſame fate. They have ſince retired to Fokſchan."

April 18. Accounts from France bring word of the death of the Comte De Montfera. He was attacked at his hotel by the populace, and after defending himſelf as long as he could, they forced an entrance, dragged him forth, and tore him to pieces: His fate was that of the DE WITTS!

The Daniſh Miniſters acted with great caution in the buſineſs of the Baron de Benzelſtierna, the nobleman who bought the Engliſh veſſel that was to have been uſed in firing the Ruſſian fleet.

The Baron who is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Swediſh ſervice, having taken refuge in the houſe of the Swediſh Ambaſſador the moment the plot was diſcovered, it was reſolved in the Daniſh Cabinet that it would be no violation of the privileges of Ambaſſadors, or of the laws of nations, under all the circumſtances of the Colonel's caſe, to take him by force from the Houſe of the King of Sweden's Ambaſſador.

But before any ſtep of that kind was taken, Count de Bernſtorff invited all the Foreign Miniſters at Copenhagen to a conference; at which he communicated to them the circumſtances that had happened, and the meaſures which he intended to purſue; he at the ſame time expreſſed his hopes that they would all agree with him, that what he was about to do in this caſe, was in no degree inconſiſtent with the reſpect due to the Corps Diplomatique.

The Miniſters having thanked him for the communication, and admitted that the privileges of Ambaſſadors ought not to be a protection for traitors, Count de Bernſtorff took leave of their Excellencies, and went immediately, accompanied by an officer of the police, and the ſecretary for Foreign Affairs, to the houſe of the Baron d'Albedyl, the Swediſh Ambaſſador, whom he required to deliver up to him the perſon of Colonel Benzelſtierna, who had fled thither for refuge.

The Colonel was accordingly given up, and conducted to the citadel as a priſoner of ſtate. The Swediſh Ambaſſador ſoon after quitted Denmark.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, March 24.

"We have received orders to keep all our troops in readineſs for marching to the aſſiſtance of Sweden. The Engliſh on their ſide are to ſend a fleet into the Baltick, whilſt Pruſſia marches into Holſtein.

"The Danes have ſent eight regiments on the ſide of Altona"

Extract of a letter from Ramſgate, April 8.

"Came into this harbour, the Polly, Capt. Marſhall, from Oſtend, for Maryland with the loſs of her main and mizen maſts, and leaky; having been on ſhore on the Goodwin Sands, and obliged to throw moſt of her water overboard to get the ſhip off."

Many people, ſtruck by the incidents of former ages, think the preſent times dull and ſpiritleſs. But will the American war, the King's illneſs, the projected Regency, and his Majeſty's recovery, form no ſtriking events in future hiſtory?

Should Parliament be diſſolved on the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion, the bets are two to one that the Miniſter has a much greater majority in the next, than in the now exiſting repreſentation.

Oppoſition are almoſt out of their wits on the report of a diſſolution. With empty purſes, empty profeſſions, and empty principles, their hopes are forlorn, and their diſappointment, unleſs where a few individuals are ſupported by ſingular abilities, is feared as certain.

The ſituation of the Miniſter in regard to the Slave-Trade, is diſagreeable at leaſt, if not ſomewhat critical. Whether Mr. Pitt will take that road which is moſt political and advantageous to the commercial intereſts of Great-Britain, and legalize the trade under certain regulations, or whether he will give himſelf up wholly to the ſide of humanity and purſue the path that juſtice points out, by aboliſhing the exerciſe of a traffick carried on in defiance of the laws of equity, and in violation of the rights of our fellow creatures; cannot yet be aſcertained. If he does the one, he will procure the ſupport of hundreds; if he does the other, he will gain the love of millions!

Lord Cornwallis, in his laſt diſpatches, ſtates truths equally cheering in India: That the company's debt was diminiſhed, and diminiſhing: That the revenues were augmented, and augmenting, no leſs than 200,000l. a year; with probable expectation of more! That the trade, both for imports and exports, for the commodities of tea and ſilk, &c. on one ſide, and our manufactured goods on the other, was in the beſt ſtate of gain; that we were buying cheap, and ſelling dear!

April 21. The compliment paid to the Iriſh Delegates by the Prince, in giving each of them an elegant drawing of Carlton-houſe, was greatly enhanced by his Highneſs ſaying, "That the gentleman might find better houſes, both in this and their own country, but none in which they would at all times find a more hearty welcome."

The King of Pruſſia commences his reviews this year one month ſooner than uſual. They will take place in May. Unleſs on extraordinary occaſions, they have never hitherto been ſooner than June. His army is at preſent conſidered as the beſt diſciplined in the world; and may be ready for the greateſt enterpriſe on the firſt alarm.

At Conſtantinople, they ſtill remain decided for another campaign, and are ſtraining every nerve to fit out a formidable land and ſea force.

The French have offered an additional bounty of 8l. a head for all ſlaves imported into their colonies in the Weſt Indies.

April 22. By the mail which arrived yeſterday morning, we have received advice, that the reports relative to a Treaty of Sextuple Alliance are confirmed.

The reſpective Ambaſſadors of France, Vienna, St. Peterſburgh, Spain, Copenhagen, and Naples, who are appointed to negociate this Treaty, have received their final inſtructions, and are on the concluſion of this grand affair.

Our readers will readily perceive that this meaſure forbodes further war, which is ſtrengthened in appearances by the preparations making in every quarter of Europe.

The Turks are likewiſe firmly reſolved to proceed, and have abſolutely refuſed all propoſitions of peace—their preparations are immenſe—all their forces both by land and ſea are in motion.

The Emperor is entirely recovered and preparing for the field, his camp equipage has been all diſpatched from Vienna.

April 23. The merchants of this city have received upwards of 50,000l. from their correſpondents in New York the week paſt.

A gentlemen who arrived on Monday from the continent ſays, that when he left the Hague laſt Tueſday, they were in hourly expectation of hearing that the Emperor was dead. As that is a place of the firſt political information, it may be ſuppoſed that the Emperor is really in a very critical ſituation.

So extenſive are the revenues of ſome Poliſh noblemen, that Count Potocki, Grand Maſter of the Artillery, and Commander in Chief in the Ukraine, will alone pay to government, as his ſhare of the 10 per cent. on his lands, the annual ſubſidy of 30,000 florins.

There never was known in the hiſtory of France ſuch tumults as have ariſen within the laſt few weeks, throughout almoſt all the Provinces. We may ſuppoſe, that from the phrenzy which has ſeized the people, that the ſcarcity of grain muſt have been nearly equal to a famine, or that there has been groſs neglect in the inferior officers of government.

Mr. Fox went with the proceſſion on Thurſday in the ſame coach with General Burgoyne and Col. Fitzpatrick. The populace ſoon diſcovered the ſteady ſupporter of their rights, and hailed him as he paſſed with loud and fervent plaudits. Some perſons attempted to hiſs, but overwhelmed in the general ſhout of approbation, they hung their heads in ſhame and mortification.

One thouſand two hundred and four, is the number of members ſummoned to meet at Verſailles on the 27th inſtant, under the title of Les Etats Generaux.

The cuſtom-houſe at Wexford, in Ireland, was on Tueſday ſe'nnight broke open, and robbed of nearly 2000 guineas; the depredators left behind them the following laconic epiſtle;—"We have only SECURED this MOIETY of the public cash fearful that it might be uſed for worſe purpoſes than we ſhall put it to!"

An extraordinary publication has juſt appeared in Paris, and has been burnt by the direction of the Parliament. Its title is, "The Paſſion, Death, and Reſurrection of the People.—Printed at Jeruſalem, 1789."

The French Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has failed in his attempt to mediate. The Reis Effendi (who anſwer to our Foreign Secretary) told him, in their conference, that his maſter could not think of conſenting to the proffered terms of accommodation; and, that from being diſpoſed to purchaſe a peace by the ſacrifice of any part of his dominions, he was reſolved to conquer what enemies had taken from him in the laſt campaign, and would then, with all the forces he could muſter, fall upon the Auſtrian territories!

The Turks are to open the campaign, with an army of between 3 and 400,000 men.

L'Abbe D'Eſpagnac has pronounced a vehement Philippic againſt Monſ. Neckar, at a meeting in the town of Monfort l'Amaury, notwithſtanding which he was elected one of their Repreſentatives aux Etats-Generaux.

The order of Malta have refuſed ſending Deputies aux Etats-Generaux, declaring they will not mix with the Clergy. The Chevaliers ſay, Tax us as you do others, and we will pay. The Grand Maſter and his council are ſaid to have directed this conduct to the Order.

April 24. By private letters from Smyrna we learn, that inſtigated by the Porte the Tartars of the Crimea have riſen up in rebellion againſt their Ruſſian maſters. They have cut in pieces ſeveral detachments of her Imperial Majeſty's forces. The number and audacity of the rebels increaſe daily, and there is every reaſon to believe that the Ruſſians will be forced to abandon the Crimea.

At a meeting of the States General of France, no perſon can be repreſented by proxy.

Every Nobleman of 25 years of age, and an inhabitant of Paris, has a right to vote for an elector to that city.

The Univerſity of Paris ſends four Members to the States.

The election began on Monday laſt, and to prevent any outrages or tumults, the guards about the town are treble in number.

The Turk is aſſembling his forces; and the city of Conſtantinople, as well as all its environs, ſwarm with troops, which are continually joining the armies of the Grand Vizier, and of the Pacha de Romelie; nevertheleſs, our letters ſay, that among that immenſe multitude, there are very few cavalry. The Emperor of Germany, on the other hand, is very deligent. His army aſſembled in the Bannat, to oppoſe that of the Grand Vizier, will conſiſt of 48 battalions, and of the ſame number of ſquadrons, beſides huſſars. The corps of Prince Hohenlohe, and Prince Saxe Cobourg, are al-

ready on their march, the first from Transylvania, the second from Moldavia, intending to penetrate into Wallachia, in order to act in concert with the Russians.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, heir to the Emperor's dominions, has fifteen children living. The Duchess is sister to the King of Spain, and hence we may account for his Majesty's being so earnest to mediate in the present war.

The Russian army in Finland amounts to 33,000.

The Diet of Poland has at length nearly finished sittings, which have been the longest and most violent ever known in that kingdom. The result of their deliberations on the state of the nation are to the following effect—

Military establishment—100,000 men.

Annual expence; computed at forty-eight millions five hundred and thirty-one thousand Polish florins, at about four millions sterling.

Additional revenue to pay it——A tax of ten per cent. on the revenues of the clergy and church lands, excepting such as belong to hospitals and convents.

The King of Prussia's negociation, for the Lordship Schwedt is at length concluded on; his Majesty means to incorporate it with the new march of Brandenburgh.

Lord Mountmorres is in Ireland, as in England unfortunate in his politics. On moving the house of Peers to rescind the vote of censure against the Marquis of Buckingham, he found himself alone; not one Peer to support him, and even the chief justice of the King's bench, Lord Earlsford, recommended him to withdraw it. This does not look as if the noble Marquis had gained a majority with his new Secretary

The Venetians have met with a great loss at the Isle of Corfu. The arsenal, accidentally, it is supposed, took fire on the 11th of March, which communicated to the powder magazine. A terrible explosion then took place, by which a fleet of gallies were almost entirely destroyed, together with all the stores, and the wall that surrounded the arsenal. The number of lives lost was one hundred and sixty besides the prisoners, and a multitude of wounded.

There is at this time a woman in Shoredich workhouse, who was seated in St. Paul's church when Queen Anne was there. What is very remarkable, she will attain her hundredth year on St. George's day next. Notwithstanding her present situation she was once the wife of a very respectable tradesman in Paternoster-row.

There is now residing in Swallow-street, a poor Irish woman named Ermes, who worked as a journey woman milliner, when queen Anne went to St. Paul's with the person who did business for her Majesty.

April 26. We learn from Constantinople, that the Captain Pacha is employed half the day at the arsenal and in the docks, where he opens his purse very freely to encourage the workmen, whilst at the same time he keeps up a severe discipline. He keeps also a vigilant eye on the police of the capital, to prevent any tumults, and preserve the peace. The Asiatic troops are defiling fast in great numbers to the army, and a considerable train of artillery went the latter end of February to the Grand Vizier. The Captain Pacha persists in his plan of attempting a descent on the Crimea, and he has requested to have 24,000 men, to embark on the flotilla and the grand fleet for this purpose. This plan is proposed to oblige the Russians to reinforce the army of Prince Potemkin, and draw their troops from other parts. An army of 100,000 men, under a Seraskier, is preparing to face that hitherto commanded by Field Marshal Romanzow, and the Vizier is to oppose the Austrians on the Danube. Independent of these three general points, the Turks will have a fourth army in Bosnia of 50,000 men, which are near the army formerly under Marshal Laudohn.

April 27. It was no bad thought to gratify curiosity at a trifling expence, twelve gentlemen of the city, dressed as constables, had got handsome staves, with which they preceeded the Lord Mayor to Temple Bar, returned with him into St. Paul's, and conducted him back again to the mansion house.

Friday night as two young ladies were in deep conversation in viewing the transparent paintings, &c. at Mr. Bellingham's, Great Tower Hall, a youth that stood by them was observed to stoop to rub his legs at different times; he removed three of their buckles, and got clear off; in moving the other buckle he was felt

At Clerkenwell sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. King's coachman, who drove against the Brentford stage, and thereby assaulted the passengers, was tried, found guilty, ordered to be publicly whipped, and imprisoned for six months.

There is at present living, and has resided in the town of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, these forty-nine years, one John Craig, carrier, aged 105. He bore arms in the North British dragoons in the year 1715, and was in the service sixteen years. He still earns his daily bread by his own labour, never complaining of a sore head, and remains a batchelor; he takes his bottle freely at night with his old companions, and hopes to live many years longer.

May 2. The King will not go this year to Hanover; positively.

Prince William Henry is arrived at Spithead, in 31 days from Halifax.

May 4. At Paris, there has been an alarming insurrection. A capital manufacturer having unintentionally offended the common labourers, they assembled in great numbers to pull down his works, &c. He applied to the military for protection; the military came, and were attacked by the mob, who killed several of the soldiers. The military were then reinforced, and a dreadful slaughter ensued, in which more than 600 persons were killed. The scene was at the Faubourg de St. Antoine.

BOSTON, June 24.

IN England; on their King's recovery; all is thanksgiving and joy. The particulars, a gentleman who came passenger in Captain Davis, politely furnished us with, in papers 16 days later than those received from our correspondent in London. Time and room will not admit a detail. In brief, we can inform—that on Thursday 16th April, the British King went in state to St. Paul's to attend divine service; that the procession, the most magnificent London ever witnessed, consisted of 305 carriages, drawn principally by six horses each; in these were the King; Queen; and all the Royal Family; all the Nobility, Commons, &c.—The Lord Mayor and Representatives of London, &c. &c. &c.—That *four thousand* Military; and *one thousand* Peace Officers, were on duty, in the streets, to prevent tumult; That *eight thousand* fine young charity children, from different parishes, in uniform, chaunted a hymn while the immense company were entering St. Paul's; that after divine service, the procession returned in the same order as they came: That the acclamations of *the million* were loud and loyal: That the King appeared placid and serene, at times; but was often melted into tears: That all the Royal Regiments of Guards; the Tower, Park, &c. fired a *feu de joie*; That the bells all rung; and that on the following evening the city exhibited one blaze of illumanation; the most superb, and the most expensive ever known; the cost being upwards of 300,000l. sterling. One building was illuminated by 17 000 lamps; *Carlton-House* by several thousand *flambeaux*, all variegated: Merchants Taylors' Hall had 3000 lamps in it; Brooks's 6000; to reflect which, looking glasses were placed, some of which were valued at 500l.—90 guineas were offered for a ticket of permission to Brooks's. And that houses were rented from 300l. to 500l. for the day; Seats at 10 to 20 guineas; and but for the rain would have let for more.

BALTIMORE, July 3.

A LATE London news paper mentions, that the success the Turks obtained over the Austrians in the last campaign, had inspired the Ottomans with so much martial ardour, that they flock with the greatest eagerness to the standard of Mahomet to fight his enemies; and that the Turkish Government were resolved to carry on the war again with vigour, and attempt to recover the Crimea, and re establish the kingdom of the Khans.

RICHMOND, July 16.

A LETTER from Fort Harmar wrote the begining of last month, to a gentleman in Pittsburgh, mentions, that undoubted intelligence had been received there of one man being killed and four wounded belonging to Judge Sims's party on the Miami. From every information we have received, a disposition for war seems to prevail with the Indians who live on the Miami, and little else but a series of murders may be expected, until these pest to society and civilization are entirely extirpated.

Intelligence from Limestone, dated May 30.

Yesterday was brought into this place and buried, the bodies of two young men, named Arthur Graham, and Alexander Campbell, who had gone out the evening before to fish. They were killed by the savages about two miles from this place. One was shot through the heart, the other slightly wounded in the arm—both were tomahawked in the most shocking manner, scalped, and striped naked.

David Graham, father of one of the young men, uneasy at the long stay of his son went in serch of him, and found him as above described. Alexander Campbell was near to him. What the feelings of the father were upon this affecting occasion, a father under like circumstances could only imagine, but cannot be described.

From Marietta we learn, that Captain *Zebulon King*, late of the Massachusetts line, was on the 30th of April last, killed near the Hockhocking, by a party of straggling Indians.

A subscription is set on foot in New-York by a Mr *Joseph Decker*, for the purpose of constructing and filling an air balloon, of twenty five feet diameter. The cost, it is said, will amount to upwards of an hundred guineas. Mr. *Decker* is to ascend himself with the balloon when prepared.

On Monday se'nnight was married RICHARD GREGORY, Esquire, of Petersburg, to the truly agreeable and accomplished, Miss ELIZABETH WILKINSON, second daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Wilkinson, of Henrico county.

DEATHS] In London, JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M.D. F.R.S. S.A. Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Physician Extraordinary to the city of London.

GEORGE DRUMMOND, Esq; and Mr. —— BOLDERO, two eminent Bankers.

In Alexandria, in the prime of life, Mr GEORGE RICHARDS, Printer, and one of the Editors of the Virginia Journal, &c.

The Printing-Business, we hear, will in future be prosecuted by T. Bond, the surviving Partner.

*** *The Journals of the Protestant Episcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the respective parishes by the Printer hereof.*

††† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for sale. Inquire of the Printer.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen a likely bay MARE, five years old this spring, hanging main and switch tail, all four feet white, and a blaze face; has been burnt for a festula when young, which has left a scar.——Also a bay HORSE about fifteen hands high, has been worked in the plough, two of his fore teeth is a little decayed, a small knot on the top of his head between his ears—Any person delivering the said horses to me in Richmond shall receive the above reward, and on conviction of the thief, if stolen, twenty dollars.

RICHARD BOWLER.

Richmond, July 8, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a General Court held in Richmond the 24th day of June 1789.

An allotment of the Judges to the respective District Courts at the next succeeding terms thereof, being returned to this Court, is ordered to be recorded, and is in the words following, to wit:

WE the underwritten Judges of the General Court have pursuant to the act of General Assembly, entitled "An act establishing District Courts, and for regulating the General Court" allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follows; Richard Cary and Cuthbert Bullitt, Esqrs; to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Dumfries districts; John Tyler and James Henry, Esquires, to the districts of Prince-Edward Courthouse, New-London, Washington Courthouse or Montgomery Courthouse, and Lewisburg in the county of Greenbrier or Botetourt Courthouse; James Mercer and Richard Parker, Esquires, to the districts of Winchester and Monongalia Courthouse; Henry Tazewell and Joseph Prentis, Esquires, to the districts of Northumberland Courthouse, King & Queen Courthouse, Williamsburg and Accomack Courthouse; Saint George Tucker and Edmund Winston, Esquires, to the districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick Courthouse and Suffolk at the next succeeding terms thereof. Witness our hands and seals this 24th day of June 1789.

JAMES MERCER, (L. S.)
S. G. TUCKER, (L. S.)
RICHARD PARKER, (L. S.)
RICHARD CARY, (L. S.)
JOHN TYLER, (L. S.)
CUTHBERT BULLITT, (L. S.)

(A Copy) Teste, J. BROWN, C. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a General Court held in Richmond the 25th day of June 1789.

Ordered, That no appeal heretofore prayed to this Court, be docketed by the clerk, unless the record be lodged in his office before the first day of the next November term.

(A Copy) Teste, J. BROWN, C. C. C.

In a conference of the Judges of the General Court in June, 1789, the following rule was agreed to in order to settle the practice with respect to the docketing of appeals granted to the District Courts, to wit:

THAT the clerks of the said District Courts do not docket any appeal received after the last day of the term to which the appeal is returnable, without the leave of the court; and that all appeals not docketed during the next succeeding term shall stand dismissed, and the clerks may grant certificates accordingly.

Published by order of the Judges.

J. BROWN.

Advertisement.

THE impracticability of collecting small debts, the difficulties which we have experienced in consequence thereof, and the duty which we owe to ourselves, and to our families, having obliged us to unite in a solemn engagement, and to bind ourselves, as men of honour, and as we now do, each to the others, to undertake no prosecution, suit or defence, or any other business whatsoever, at law or in equity, in the county court of Henrico, or court of hustings for the city of Richmond, unless our fees shall be actually paid, in money or produce, before, or at the time of engaging us, except in the cases of executors or administrators in whose business, we may be generally retained, and of merchants. We the subscribers therefore, subjecting ourselves respectively, to a rigid and unequivocal adherence to our said engagement, do hereby notify to all whom it may concern, that no application hereafter made to either of us, in our professional character, will be, in any instance (except those already mentioned) attended to, unless preceeded by, or accompanied with, the legal fee

WILLIAM DUVAL.
ANDREW RONALD.
WILLIAM POPE.
CHARLES HAY.
CHARLES COPLAND.
WILLIAM MARSHALL.
REUBIN AUSTIN.
ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND, jun.
SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

RICHMOND, July 7, 1789

WILLIAMSBURG, July 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to jail in this city the 6th instant (July) a likely negro woman, about twenty years of age, who says her name is Edith, and that she belongs to a widow Brookins of Mecklenburg county, and that she came here with Lord Cornwallis.—Also a negro woman by the name of Amy, about twenty two years old. she has a child with her about two years old, but will not tell her owners name; she has a mole by the side of her nose very plain to be seen. I have some reason to believe that she formerly belonged to the estate of Peter B. Whiting of Gloucester county, as her father belongs to Mr. Benjamin Powell near this city, the owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

N. B. William Asher of Culpeper county, is once more desired to apply for his man and woman, pay charges, and take them away, as they will be sold to pay their expences during their confinement. J. C.

TAKEN up in Augusta county, five miles from Staunton, a bay mare colt, supposed to be two years old, both hind feet white, a large star, broad between the eyes; trots, is about 12½ hands high, supposed to be blooded. Appraised to 4l. 5s.

WILLIAM GILKISON.

POET's CORNER.

An O D E,

For INDEPENDENCE, July 4, 1789.

By DANIEL GEORGE.

'TIS done the edict past, by heav'n decreed,
And *Hancock's* name confirms the glorious deed.
On this auspicious morn
Was *INDEPENDENCE* born:
Propitious day!
Hail! the United States! of blest America!

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame,
The news proclaim:
From shore to shore,
Let cannons roar;
And joyful voices shout COLUMBIA's *name.*

See haughty Britain, sending hosts of foes,
With vengeance arm'd, our freedom to oppose;
But *WASHINGTON the Great,*
Dispell'd impending fate,
And spurn'd each plan:
Americans, combine to hail the god like man!

CHORUS.

Fly, swift wing'd Fame, &c.

Let *Saratoga's* crimson plains declare
The deeds of GATES, that "thunderbolt of war:
His trophies grac'd the field:
He made whole armies yield—
A vet'ran band:
In vain did *Burgoyne* strive his valour to withstand.

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Now *York-Town's* heights attract our wond'ring eyes,
Where loud artill'ry rends the lofty skies:
There *WASHINGTON* commands,
With *Gallia's* chosen bands,
A war like train;
Like Homer's conquering Gods, they thunder o'er the plain.

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Pale terror marches on, with solemn stride;
Cornwallis trembles, Britain's boasted pride:
He, and his armed hosts,
Surrender all their posts
To *WASHINGTON.*
The friend of Liberty—*Columbia's* favorite son.

CHORUS.

Fly swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Now from *Mount-Vernon's* peaceful shades again
The Hero comes, with thousands in his train:
'Tis *WASHINGTON the Great*
Must fill the chair of state,
Columbia cries;
Each tongue the glorious name re-echoes to the skies.

CHORUS.

Fly swift wing'd Fame, &c.

Now shall the useful arts of Peace prevail,
And Commerce flourish, favor'd by each gale;
Discord, forever cease!
Let Liberty and Peace,
And Justice reign;
For WASHINGTON protects the scientific train.

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Portland, (Massachusetts) June, 1789.

A Cure for the Gout.

A FRAGMENT.

"MY uncle had hardly seated himself in the arm chair, when his pain became intolerable.—"When," said my uncle, "shall I get rid of all my vexations—a young wife who runs about the town, participating in all its follies and extravagances, and a plaguy *Gout*, which prevents me from *running* after her;—when shall I ——"

Here a violent rap at the door interupted my poor uncle's moans and meditations.——

It was my aunt just returned from lady Fashion's Faro-Bank.—She flounced in, regardless of my uncle's situation; and throwing herself negligently, though not inelegantly, on the couch, directly opposite to my uncle, protested violently against her ill fortune. "Yes," says my aunt,—and she took out a pocket mirror, "Fortune is certainly blind."—My uncle sighed

"My dear," says my aunt, "I have a request to make, which gives me pain to ——"—My uncle's pain was excessive—"Yes," cried my aunt, "I must have t'other five hundred,"—Now my aunt in all her fashionable excursions had never seen the PROVOK'D HUSBAND;—but, unfortunately for her, my uncle had—

"Must have t'other five hundred!" exclaimed my uncle; and he groaned with anguish.——"Yes," my dear; I must; not a moment to lose; the Table waits; have been upon honour for above an hour to the charming Charles Cadogan."——

On hearing the name of CADOGAN, my uncle started, and rang the bell which lay on the table——

"John," cried my uncle, "let me have Cadogan's Treatise; It is on the window seat:—You can't miss it."

My aunt was out of patience; My uncle took the book, and, desiring my aunt to snuff the candles, opened it at the identical page where Cadogan attributes the *Gout* to three causes; INDOLENCE, INTEMPERANCE, and VEXATION.——

My uncle paused, and taking off his spectacles, thus gravely addressed my aunt:——

I'm neither INDOLENT nor INTEMPORATE, therefore *my Gout* must proceed from VEXATION; and, as I have no uneasiness but what you create; you may return to the Faro-Bank; or go to the Devil; for, as I am determined to get rid of all VEXATION, I shall get rid of you immediately.——

My aunt went out of the house that night; the lawyer came in next morning; and, from the separation; since which five years have elapsed; my uncle has never once complained of the *Gout*.

☞ *THE remaining registered WARRANTS will be discharged on application at the Treasury; likewise the balances due for Tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouse.*

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office,
June 3, 1789.

FOR SALE,

For CASH, part INTEREST WARRANTS, or CERTIFICATES,

A NEAT LIGHT

POST CHARIOT,

With one pair of HARNESS for £.70.

A light new fashioned

PHÆTON, with a crane neck.

SEVERAL LIGHT SINGLE

C H A I R S,

which are hung on braces, with harness and a box to them for £ 15—which will be warranted sound.

A new well built, fast sailing

B O A T,

Well fitted with saile, anchors and cables, has a good cabbin, and will carry about 200 bushels Also several FERRY BOATS, which draws a very small draught of water.

I have also for SALE,

A TRACT OF VERY LEVEL

L A N D,

containing about 117 acres, lying near Williamsburg, which I will sell on long credit. For terms apply to

JESSE COLE.

Williamsburg, June 16, 1789.

TAKEN up in the upper end of Hanover, on the plantation of David Whitlock, a Sorrel MARE about four feet five Inches high, neither docked nor branded, four years old, her left fore foot white, and has a blaze in her face. Appraised to £ 7:3:4.

CHRISTOPHER ISBELL.

THE Subscribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamsburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not less than five years; and that they will receive subscriptions for any sum not less then £. 12. 10. Any two subscribers to the amount of £-12. 10 each, shall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of persons, who can weave fustins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

JUNE 9, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Chesterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

JAMES CITY, July 2, 1789.

CAME to my house the 25th of June, a negro man who said he belonged to Mr. Hatcher, merchant, of Manchester, and brought a sorrel HORSE about 14 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his left hind foot white above the fetlock, about 14 or 15 years old. As I have not heard of the negro since, I expect the horse to be stolen, the owner may have him by proving his property, and paying charges. Apply to

ALEXANDER W. GREEN.

TAKEN up at Chepokes, in Surry county, a dark bay HORSE, with hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock, W. H. in a piece, and is adjudged to be 18 years old. Posted and appraised to 30s.—Also a red COW with a motley face, marked with a swallow fork and under-keel in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, she has by her side a red Calf with a white face, which said cow and calf has been posted and apraised to two pounds ten shillings.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Jun.

The Friends of Messrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, *are respectfully informed, that*

THE BRITISH BRIG

EARL OF EGLINTON,

JOHN BROWN, Master,

Is just arrived, and will load at Norfolk, for Liverpool, to their address: As the greatest part of her cargo is ready, she will meet with dispatch; A few passengers can also be accommodated. For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has just imported for sale, by the latest arrivals,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Loose and in Sacks,

NAILS of all kinds, OSNABURGS, LINENS, SEINE TWINE & CORKS, STONE and QUEENS WARE, &c.

NORFOLK, June 2, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25, 1789.

ANNE SLAUGHTER, Plaintiff.
against
ROBERT SLAUGHTER, and COCKRAN, & Company. } Defendants

THE defendants COCKRAN, & Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her Counsel—It is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25th, 1789.

CUMBERLAND WILSON, Plaintiff.
against
ROBERT RUTHERFORD and MARY his wife, SAMUEL COATS and MORDECAI LEWIS. } Defendants

THE defendants Samuel Coats and Lydia his wife and Mordecai Lewis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the Parish of Fairfax in the county of Fairfax on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY's,
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Also M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.